ನಮ್ಮನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಆತಂಕಕ್ಕೀಡು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಜದೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ತಾವು ಈ ಕಷ್ಟಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವದ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ತಂಗಾಳಿ ತಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಂಚಿತರಿಗೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನ್ಮಸಿದ್ಧ ಹಕ್ಕು ಎಂಬ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕುದರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ, ಸಂತೃಪ್ತಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸಿರು ಹಬ್ಬಿದಂತೆ ಹಬ್ಬಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ನೀಡಲಿ. ಚೈತನ್ಯ ತುಂಬಲಿ. ವಿವೇಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾಣ್ಮೆ, ಕಳಕಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುಕಂಪ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲಿಸುವಂತಾಗಲು ಈ ನೆಲ, ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೃದಯ ತುಂಬಿ ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತ ತಾವು ಬಂದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಿ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುವೆ.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು, 28ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2006ರಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣ

ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು:–

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೇ, ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರೇ, ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರೇ, ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರೇ, ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆಯ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳೇ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರೇ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹನಿಯರೇ,

ಸುವರ್ಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮಾಚರಣೆಗಳ ಶುಭ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ನನಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ನೀಡಿದ ಆದರದ ಆಹ್ವಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಸ್ವತಃ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಸ್ಮರಣಾರ್ಹ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಏಕೀಕರಣದ ಸುವರ್ಣ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವಾಚರಣೆಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸರಣಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಶುಭ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಮರಣೀಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನೂ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಹಾರ್ದಿಕ ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಈ ಸದವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. 1956ರ ನವೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿರುವಂಥ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಭಾಷಿಸಿರುವ, ಸುಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಎಲ್ಲೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈಗಿನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು (ಭಾರತ ಜನನಿಯ ತನುಜಾತೆ) ಹಲವಾರು ತ್ಯಾಗಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುದೀರ್ಘ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳ ನಂತರ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭೂಪಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೂಡಿತು.

(ಅಡಚಣೆ)

(ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್‌ರವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಎಂ.ಇ.ಎಸ್. ಪಕ್ಷದ ಶಾಸಕರು ಸಭಾತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದರು)

It gives me great pleasure to address you during the Special Session of the Legislature of Karnataka on the happy occasion for celebrations of Suvarna Karnataka. I thank the Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council and Hon'ble Speaker of the Legislative Assembly for their kind invitation. I also congratulate you all as you have conscientiously performed the tasks that you set for yourselves for this Session.

2. This commemorative Session at Belgaum marks one in a series of events celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the formation of Karnataka. I take this opportunity to congratulate each and every one of you as well as convey my warm greetings to the people of our State on this auspicious and memorable occasion. It was in November 1956 that the present State of Karnataka, ***Bharata jananiya tanujate***, with its well-

defined, well-settled and well-accepted geographical and political boundaries, through democratic processes as stipulated in our Constitution appeared with high expectations of the people on the national map of the country after many sacrifices and prolonged struggle.

3. I have the opportunity to address you today during this historic session in the famous and beautiful city of Belgaum. Belgaum had the rare privilege of hosting the 39th session of the Indian National Congress with Mahatma Gandhi as its President during our freedom struggle. Belgaum is the ancient city of Venugrama and was at one time the capital of the Ratta dynasty. It has a glorious history spread over many centuries. In more recent times this area played an important role in the freedom struggle and has been equally renowned for social, cultural and literary awaking movements. I do hope even in times of roused emotions we remember the episode of the bravery of Queen Belawadi Mallavva and the chivalrous gesture of Chatrapati Shivaji. I bow both of them in reverence. The valour and patriotism of Rani Chennamma of Kittur are an integral part of our history. Her name is written in letters of gold in history. Sangolli Rayanna and many others played a vital role in the fight for freedom. The poet philosopher Panta Maharaj Balekundry hailed from this part of our State. Apart from freedom fighters like Sarva Shri Deshpande, Hardikar, R.R. Diwakar and other illustrious names, Shri S.G. Balekundry earned the reputation in Northern Karnataka for services as an irrigation expert and was the One-Man Committee which suggested the setting up of VTU at Belgaum. He enjoyed the same reputation as Bharat Ratna Shri M. Visvesvaraya enjoyed in Mysore State.

4. Hon'ble Members, On this occasion we remember with gratefulness all seers and sages, poets and philosophers, writers and literary men and women, warriors and patriots, politicians and statesmen, educationists, idealists, visionaries, music icons, artists and social reformers who have during the course of history contributed to the greatness of Karnataka. Along with you and millions in the State, I pay my humble homage to their hallowed memory.

5. The rationale and purpose of the Special Session, as I see it, is to work for promotion of greater sense of oneness and alleviate any sense of grievance, real or imagined, about neglect or discrimination in any region or among any section of society in our State. After the constitutional, political, administrative and economic unification, there is a need for cementing the psychological, social and emotional bonds of the people. The lack of any feeling or sense of separateness due to want of proximity of the State Capital is made up through this symbolic gesture by ensuring accessibility of the lawmakers and different levels of political and administrative authorities to the people who became part and parcel of Karnataka. This is the fundamental objective of a special commemorative session of this kind. This lends significance and a sense of direction to our Suvarna Karnataka celebrations which have a positive and constructive orientation focused on commonness, unity, in unison striving for all-sided, balanced and evenhanded development of the State and sharing in common the benefits of development. There can be no justification for differences as regards this fundamental objective of Suvarna Karnataka. It aims to fulfill the aspirations of the people of the State as a whole and should not be viewed in any partisan spirit. The

State of Karnataka is an enduring entity, a reality beyond changing political complexion in democracy.

6. The importance of the Golden Jubilee year of the formation of our State cannot be stressed enough. Our State has taken rapid strides in the development of space technology, defence research and production, and more recently in the fields of Information Technology, Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering. The State is among the best in the country regarding economic indicators of progress, per capita income as well as human development indices. I need not further dilate on it. The occasion will spur further the efforts in the areas of human development.

7. Some steps have already been initiated during recent years to accelerate the development of the northern districts of our State. Besides strengthening them and suitably monitoring them, we have to give a new sense of urgency for implementation of the recommendations of the D.M. Nanjundappa Committee about redressal of regional disparities through additional funds and gearing up of implementation machinery, and through informed public participation. A periodic review of the programmes ought to be undertaken by a high level committee of the Cabinet for the next five years or so.

8. Development of the State has been a continuing process and successive governments have attempted to add and build further on the efforts of their predecessors. The Government has conceived a wide-ranging programme of Suvarna Karnataka covering the entire State and its different parts and cities to convey the message of unification and the resolve of the people to march on the path of overall progress.

Many schemes, projects and programmes relating to varied sectors such as electrification, water resources, industrial development, information hub, infrastructure development, Suvarna Grama programme, satellite towns, social welfare, welfare of women and the girl child, extension of roads network, employment avenues for youth, housing, the creation of Greater Bangalore to meet its many problems, and the like, about which information in detail I hope, has been and is proposed to be furnished by the Government and does not require reiteration by me. Strategies have also been worked out and your deliberations will naturally enhance their usefulness as well as effectiveness. We have to maintain the momentum of I.T., B.T., and so on and no effort should be spared in this endeavour. All such programmes should take care of participatory urban and rural planning. Bangalore and our other growing cities merit sustained action from this viewpoint. Prioritization for completion of our pending projects is of the highest importance.

9. This is also the time to take further stock of the various achievements that our State has made during the last 50 years and chalk out a roadmap for the future. This calls for heart-searching at different levels and wide-ranging debate amongst experts and concerned citizens. Our Respected Rashtrapati, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has already highlighted the need for 11 missions that this State has to work towards in his address last year to the Joint Session of both Houses to mark the commencement of Suvarna Karnataka. These covered the following: textiles, energy, horticulture, agro-processing, water management, tourism, preparing paramedics and technicians with quality training, creation of industries for

knowledge products, grid connectivity for sustainable growth, establishment of Providing Urban amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) for rural prosperity and development facilitators. Not only have they been widely welcomed by all sections of opinion but also steps for their implementation have commenced. The approach is all encompassing and comprehensive and all our plans and programmes, continuing or envisaged, for the 11th Plan must be scientifically woven in the Vision Statement and pursued with consistency and persistence. All our projects and programmes should be properly conceived and before raising any expectation, their constitutional, financial and administrative feasibilities should be examined carefully and dispassionately.

10. One of the pressing needs of Karnataka, particularly of North Karnataka, is that of greater irrigation facilities and adequate water supply. Some of the areas are drought prone and we have had also floods in the basin of the Krishna and Bhima rivers, affecting life and property in Belgaum, Bagalkot, Bijapur and Raichur and at the same time, in about 116 talukas. Our hearts go in sympathy to the people for the suffering that they underwent. In the past also we had similar problems. It is, therefore, imperative that pending or incomplete irrigation projects are completed speedily in a time-bound manner in order to benefit the agriculturists and all others in these districts. I may recall that while dedicating the Almatti and Narayanpur Dams to the nation on August 21st this year, our Rashtrapatiji referred to the completion of these projects after almost 43 years, leading to waste of water and escalation of costs. According to a recent report, about 50 such projects both in the Krishna basin and the Cauvery basin are

still waiting completion. It is necessary that our attention goes to the completion of these projects by ensuring that the hurdles that have delayed them are removed quickly and the people can avail of both adequate drinking water and irrigation facilities. We must realize that water is a national asset and if there are differences of viewpoints among the States, keeping in view the spirit of our federal set up, they ought to be taken up and resolved in an amicable spirit according to the provisions as laid down in our Constitution. The waste of water flowing to the sea does no good either to Karnataka or to any of our neighbours. Irrigation projects will, besides promoting agrarian prosperity, also facilitate the decentralization of industries to the important cities in Northern Karnataka which will be very much desired. Of course, this will have to be supplemented by requisite infrastructure providing connectivity and this requires a systematic and focused attention in consultation with experts and the private sector investors. Hence the need for a holistic perspective for the future.

11. There are a few issues to which I will like to briefly draw your attention and may re-emphasize particularly on this momentous occasion, as they are very material to the fulfillment of the objectives of Suvarna Karnataka. Law and order is evidently one of them. It is a sense of security that our citizens long for and it is germane to all kinds of development. Unfortunately, much still requires to be done on this front, and on a continuing basis. Our citizens cannot draw solace from being fed comparative statistics of various cities or States. We have to take care of our own law and order situation with alacrity and understanding. Similarly, at times there are threats to communal harmony or peace between different sections due

to caste antagonism or other reasons. A proper watch in this regard is called for. We must be watchful about the places and events which arouse communal tension. There is need to ensure that there is no deviation in any of these cases either from court orders or past precedents. We must eschew, as a cosmopolitan State with traditions of liberal culture, every kind of intolerance, be it sectarian, casteism, linguistic, religious, ethnic or regional as we believe in pluralism and diversity amidst a strong sense of underlying unity. As Swami Vivekananda said, we must go beyond mere tolerance towards acceptance of diversities and differences of various kinds as behoves us as people with an ancient civilization. That is the essential element of democratic culture. Restraint on the part of each section of society is called for. It is the standing obligation of leadership of all these sections that with a modicum of statesmanship even in moments of emotional turbulence, that they give a proper lead. The law and order authorities must perform their duties with fairness and impartiality.

12. The State has done and is doing a good deal for providing welfare amenities, modernization and increasing the police force. But only an increase in numbers or provision of infrastructure facilities will not work without proper training, motivation and leadership which inspires confidence. We cannot expect the lower echelons in the police force to be effective unless the leadership at higher levels is prepared to assume responsibility and is vigilant. The chain of leadership in uniform services should not be allowed to be disturbed if we want an effective, honest and people-friendly force. It requires political restraint to ensure that the police is not subjected to

extraneous pressures or exposed to blandishment or threats of any sort.

13. While speaking of law and order, we must seriously have a harmonious coordination worked out between the different wings of the criminal justice system so as to provide speedy justice. As the State happens to be the biggest litigant adequate thought ought to be given as to how to avoid misconceived litigation through judicious, fair, impartial and equitable decisions on the part of the Government at different levels, while safeguarding unflinchingly and fully the public interest. The pending construction of the buildings for circuit benches of the High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga for which ceremonial foundations were laid quite some time back brook no further delay.

14. Again, there is the growing problem of naxalism. The Government has prepared a scheme to meet the situation, which has to be handled tactfully both on the law and order front, as well as on the development front. We have to ensure that all the schemes as regards the development of Naxalite affected regions are implemented speedily and there is vertical and horizontal coordination along with the normal ongoing programmes. There is a need for firmness on the one hand, and for understanding and sympathy on the other. People must realize that violence has no place in our democratic system and can never yield the ends that they have in view. Many of our young men and women, who are misled in their idealism because of alienation and frustration have to be weaned back from adventurism and persuaded to rejoin the mainstream. Here, the administration has an important and effective role to play. That is why there is a need for sensitization of the police

force in this direction. The resources often placed at our disposal by the Union Home Ministry must be optimized and effective coordination is established for both intelligence and operational purposes. I would like to emphasize that the lurking dangers must not be minimized or ignored when many anti-social elements, terrorists and miscreants from outside are bent on creating mischief in the State to create economic chaos or communal tension.

15. It is not for me to dilate at any length on the importance of the rule of law in all its dimensions in our constitutional system, and which must be adhered to, whatever be the circumstances. The problems of women and children have a law and order viewpoint along with those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also from the perspective of development. The projects, programmes and schemes for their good also require more sustained attention, besides providing them with a sense of security. The dismal trends of atrocities on women and abuse of children do not reflect well on our administrative system as it implies only the flouting of the law of the land. A proper monitoring system for these areas and vulnerable sections requires to be evolved and pursued. The decentralized institutions must also fulfill their responsibility in this matter particularly with regard to the disadvantaged sections of society, and caste considerations should not play any part while disbursing what are their legitimate due.

16. All of us know, understand, and appreciate the importance of education and the problems facing it, be it elementary, secondary or higher education. A much more coordinated and sustained attention is required in our State, especially Northern Karnataka, and particularly in those

districts which are very much lacking in primary and elementary education, specially amongst girls. With this a climate of confidence has to be built up in partnership with NGOs and requisite facilities provided. Allied with this is the question of girl foeticide with all its attendant social evils and consequences. This unfortunately prevails even in affluent sections of society also. If proper attention is given to provide elementary education, particularly to girls, better child care will follow in due course. As regards higher education, it is a matter of satisfaction that some of the departments in our universities have done extremely well and have acquired a name for excellence. But there continue to be evils like plagiarism, ghost-writings, nepotism in appointments, lack of integrity in examinations, rowdyism by elements who are not really interested in education and many such maladies which have to be tackled. It is, therefore, important that universities are immunized both from politics and casteism. Every effort should be made to democratize excellence and to carry out our social policy and not to allow the quality of education to suffer due to extraneous considerations.

17. I have earlier mentioned about droughts, floods and the need for increased irrigation facilities. I may also refer to the other agrarian problems of the farmers which require to be looked into. It is unfortunate that during the last few years there should be such a spate of farmers' deaths. It is rather sad to find that when the Government is trying to extend facilities to the farmers, when so many credit avenues have been opened and Panchayati Raj institutions have been established, still some farmers are forced to take such extreme steps. Such tragic events should force us to think so that realistic and effective

programmes can be worked out to deal with these issues in a way that the agricultural prosperity becomes a fact and the incubus of rural-urban divide does not haunt us.

18. I shall also like to mention another issue to which we have to devote our attention and that is environmental pollution, ecological protection, water pollution, exploitation of our natural resources by illegal means through the unhealthy nexus of politics, administration, contractors, middlemen and anti-socials of various kinds. Whether we talk of mining, denuding of forests or pollution of water, defacing of beauteous hilly areas on various pretexts etc., we find that the long arm of the law is not able to catch up with these miscreants and adventurers. It is giving rise not only to child labour, which is illegal, but also to law and order problems, and the rise of political and land mafia and the very vitiation of our social and economic fabric. Let us not forget the travails that the State had to undergo when one brigand was operating in the forest. That is why it is important that we nip any such evil in the bud when there is a danger of its cancerous growth in various directions.

19. I am glad to mention that the Government and I myself have requested the higher authorities about Kannada being accorded the status of a classical language. It has a very ancient and rich literary heritage, a legacy which is always renewing, reinvigorating and enriching itself with the passage of time. A number of organisations and institutions, some set up by the Government, some aided by the Government, and some floated by private efforts to promote Kannada language and literature must be purposefully strengthened to accomplish their objectives in a positive manner and not through negative approach or self-serving attitude. Institutions will be as good as

the men who man them. During this moment of resurgence the Department concerned with Kannada language and culture should show imagination and purposiveness.

20. I am aware that Karnataka has an unparalleled pool of experience, expertise, talent, knowledgeability and skills of all kinds among senior citizens apart from its young working generation. There are many good and socially concerned non-governmental organisations. Every effort should be made to involve them while drawing our projects and programmes and their advice can be useful in lending realism, soundness and acceptability to them when operationalised. In this connection, I may mention that it is well recognized that implementation of what is proposed to be undertaken during the Suvarna Karnataka and later, the tradition once set up firmly, will be a boon to the State.

21. No administration can rise above the level of the competence and commitment of governmental functionaries at various echelons in administration. The State of Mysore and subsequently of Karnataka has been known all along for its efficiency. No impression should be allowed, under any circumstances, that either a sense of complacency has set in, or there is a decline in the standards of work, or any deviation from the norms of ethical behaviour. Dilatoriness and insensitivity to the public, besides lack of efficiency and violation of rules and neglect of public interest are often reported in the Press and respected public forums. This situation deserves serious consideration both from the administrative and political leadership who have to work in harmony for the commonalty of objectives. The political leadership has to recognize that only a self-respecting,

independent and impartial bureaucracy will deliver the goods with competence and sensitivity. That is why the bureaucracy has to be scrupulously immunized from politicization, casteism, communalization and regionalism if it is expected to prove its mettle. I do believe that the entire political spectrum deems the need for a neutral public service dedicated to rule of law and public interest. We must not consider the Press, which acts as the mirror of public opinion, or public criticism, as an unmitigated nuisance, but as an occasion for corrective action as necessary. We live in a democratic framework of transparency and accountability which are not mere words. It is unfortunate if all the time recourse to Public Interest Litigation or Right to Information Act is to be taken by a citizen. Responsiveness, full and expeditious, is the hallmark of an efficient and self-confident public servant who genuinely feels that he is not only the bearer of authority but also a citizen ultimately like his other fellowmen.

22. The changing times give rise to new tasks and necessitates desire for learning, re-orientation to meet new situations and resilience of mind to respond to new challenges. This becomes all the more important in the case of public policy, with the changing nature of the role of the Government. Dutifulness, reliability and integrity in public service are the fundamental requirements and the want of them is often a public lament. We have the valuable institution of the Lokayukta and the Uplokayukta. The two wings of this institution are intended to redress public grievances and promote honesty in administration. The institution aims to bring people and the administration together. It is only possible with the unstinted cooperation of public representatives as well

as senior governmental functionaries, who are expected to exercise supervision over democratic working.

23. Unfortunately in this respect everything is always not correct and proper in the public eye. That detracts from the value of the political institutions and faith in the democratic system. Allegations and reports of transgression of ethical norms, scams and scandals, abuse of power, misademeanours and violation of proprieties of any kind in any section of politico-administrative spectrum generate distrust and mistrust in the public mind and are deleterious to the image of the State and our democratic faith. That is why the question of probity and ethics in public life are assuming a pronounced significance and a matter of widespread public concern. All of us have to ponder over the matter with the seriousness it deserves.

24. The Legislature of Karnataka has a glorious past and long history. The Mysore Legislative Council is one of the oldest representative bodies in the country. The 101st Session of the Karnataka Legislative Council was held on 22nd July 2004, which I had the privilege to address in a meeting of Legislators, as is again my privilege today. Karnataka has old, well-tested and well-established traditions and canons of parliamentary democracy which are being continuously enriched over the years. We are happy to find a sense of discipline, decency and decorum in debate and day-to-day functioning of the Legislature. Dialogue is the life breath of democracy. It is only through informed dialogue and debate that a democratic consensus emerges, however tangled and intricate the issues and problems are. The Government and the Opposition are both integral parts of democracy. Differences

and divergent viewpoints dissolve in the ultimate analysis in the sublime search for consensus, the meeting of minds of public representatives of different hues and complexion so that peaceful and harmonious democratic working is assured and public good is served. I have every hope that this laudable tradition of amity and mutual understanding will, invariably and in all circumstances, continue to receive your attention and your support.

ಸುವರ್ಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳು, ಆತ್ಮಶೋಧನೆ, ಆತ್ಮಾವಲೋಕನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ, ಭೂತ-ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸ ಬೇಕಾದ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಅದಮ್ಯ ಆಶಾವಾದಿಯಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಹಾಗೂ ಗೌರವ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ನಾನು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಯತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಚಲ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಉಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಗತಕಾಲದ ಇದರ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳ ಅರಿವಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಅದರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಾನು, ಈ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಜನತೆಗೆ ವೈಭವಪೂರ್ಣ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ತನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಇಂದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭರವಸೆ, ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೊಣೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಪರಿಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಭಗವಂತನು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿ.

ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನನ್ನ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರಗಳು.

ಜೈ ಭಾರತ / ಜೈ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಯಡಿಯೂರಪ್ಪ (ಉಪ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು):-

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿರುವ ಈ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವನ್ನುದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಘನತೆವೆತ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ.ಎನ್. ಚತುರ್ವೇದಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ, ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.